

The Times-Dispatch

Business Office.....111 E. Main Street
 South Richmond.....1000 Hull Street
 Petersburg Bureau.....10 N. Mycromore Street
 Lynchburg Bureau.....111 E. Main Street

ST. MAIL. One gix Three One
 Year, Mox. Mox. Mo.
 Daily with Sunday.....\$5.00 \$2.00 \$1.00
 Daily without Sunday.....1.00 1.00 1.00
 Sunday edition only.....1.00 1.00 1.00
 Weekly (Wednesday).....1.00 .50 .50

By Times-Dispatch Carrier Delivery Service in Richmond (and suburbs) and Petersburg—
 One Week
 Daily with Sunday.....15 cents
 Daily without Sunday.....10 cents
 Sunday only.....5 cents

Entered January 7, 1902, at Richmond, Va., as second-class matter under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 1912.

WILSON MAINTAINS LEAD.

Baltimore, Md., June 24.—Woodrow Wilson maintains his lead in the race for the Democratic nomination for President. Underwood and Harmon perceptibly gained to-day, although Clark is closest to Wilson. The extreme hostility of the Clark and Wilson forces has unquestionably created a desire for harmony, which many feel would be brought about by the election of Harmon or Underwood. The Bryan fight on Parker has increased the desire for peace within the party; but the harmony candidate would in all probability be objectionable to Bryan.

The Wilson people sided solidly with James in the struggle for the temporary chairmanship, and they feel that Bryan should now come out for Wilson. The conservatives believe that Bryan will back Wilson, because Wilson is weaker than Clark in his opinion, they think. This they consider the opening wedge for Bryan's entry if Wilson cannot win. The progressives hold, on the other hand, that Wilson can win or Bryan will come out for him, and they chafe at his failure to do so.

Unnumbered Clark delegates are waiting to go to the support of Wilson if they feel that on late ballots Clark cannot win.

The Wilson people claim that Clark's forces are now badly split, as a result of the vote in the national committee to-night. The split was just what the Clark people wanted to avoid. They have played to both sides all along, and they fought merely against anything that would make them in the slightest degree commit themselves. The progressives, Wilson men and others, entrust their hope to Bryan. They believe that he will prevail, and if they see fit to accept him they will in the belief that he is far more likely to carry the country than Clark, Harmon or Underwood, or any other conservative.

The progressives remember that when a conservative was nominated over Bryan's protest in 1904 the Republican candidate carried everything but the Solid South. They want a candidate who will stand on the battle line and not one who will stay on the front porch. They are in this fight to stay, and they will not compromise with ultra conservatism.

WILL FRANCHISE HELP YOU?

What benefit will you get from the Richmond and Henric Railway Company in return for letting it tear up and use your streets and alleys for private profit? Is the cost of living going to be made any cheaper? Or will it be inevitably higher? What do these applicants promise in exchange for this fine gift of the city's property? No man will argue in favor of giving this valuable possession away without a just reward. It is high time the people of Richmond were waking up to the fact that the franchise seekers promise absolutely nothing to the community. They admit that the present rates are fair, and they do not promise to reduce them. They make no promise to prevent real competition to the Virginia company in any specified area or extent. They do not promise to extend their lines in any direction. They promise no better service, no improved equipment, no reduction of the cost of light and power. All they do hold out as a will-o'-the-wisp for the people to pursue is the illusory and magic word "Competition." They have never agreed to know where they will compete or how they will benefit Richmond by competition. They just shout "Competition!" in the vague and indefinite word "Competition" a suitable price to pay for the use of your streets?

If you will read the franchise you will find that this applicant agrees only to present a route to the Street Committee, which can be changed as this committee sees fit. But the committee will have to grant them first the route they want in the central portion of town. They will present the specious plea that 2,200 short-sighted business men have presented a petition asking for "Competition" (the petitioners will be wiser when they have to pay the cost of the duplicated plant, etc., and shoulder through their interests in the whole city, the increased price of electricity). After the granting of this initial route, which may be only in the very heart of town, every other extension of lines and service made by this company will have to be forced by the action of the Council. Competition is promised, but, in fact, competition will have to be forced. It would be easier to force the present company to extend its lines and reduce its rates. And moreover, before any extension ordered by the Council is actually made, the holders of the right to use the streets in the heart of the city can carry the order through the courts for years. This is the opinion of the city council.

Suppose, meanwhile, in the central, profitable portion, the new company is competing, and forcing the old company to meet its cuts by crippling its service, or increasing the cost to the small consumer in the outlying district. To save itself suppose the old company buys out this gift of the city for private profit. Say the price is \$1,000,000. This may include \$300,000 cold, clear profit made by the fortunate holders of a franchise. They also get the profits of the temporary central competition. It is a stroke of good business. But on this \$1,000,000 of useless investment, you, the consumer, would be forced to pay the interest. At 5 per cent., which is allowed on this form of investment in Wisconsin, there will be an added cost of \$50,000 a year. The people will pay. The old company will not lose. There will be a permanent charge of \$50,000 on the consumers who gave away their streets for private profit.

This shows what competition will mean to Richmond.

THE NEW PATRIOT.

A writer in the Round Table, a quarterly devoted to the interests and affairs of the British empire, draws a vivid and most encouraging picture of the Irish agricultural revival. By contrast with agricultural conditions and methods there some two decades ago the picture is not only a gratifying, but little less than a phenomenal revelation. The transformation, as the writer well says, dispels the illusion that the Irishman "is a political animal." Much and deserved credit is given to Sir Horace Plunkett.

Taking "Patrick Maloney" as symbolizing his race and individualizing the new and metamorphosed Irish farmer, Round Table's writer says: "Patrick used to call on the government to start a new enterprise; now he boasts that he has done for himself what the State could not do for him." The only form in which he now cares for State aid we are told is in the form in which it is offered by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction.

In explanation of how far this change is due to the work of Sir Horace Plunkett, and what it means in respect of increased prosperity, wealth, contentment and progress, it is stated that in less than twenty years the Irish agricultural organization society, which was founded by Sir Horace, has organized 100,000 farmers in about 550 societies, with a "turnover" that has long been above two and a half millions annually, and will probably reach 3,000,000 this year. The societies, besides dairying, deal in poultry and eggs, scotch, flax, buy agricultural instruments, secure cheap credit, and cure bacon, while some and employment in crochets and lace for the women.

Patrick now knows that he is a manufacturer and a producer for the outside world, and, through co-operation, he stands out for all his rights in these fields. He snaps his finger at the extortions of the middleman, and, thanks to the changes given him by the Land Acts and the Irish Agricultural Organization Society, he has become inspired with a new pride and a new self-reliance.

As to the future, Round Table's writer does not hesitate to prophesy that it will be as difficult to find an Irish farmer of the next generation ignorant of scientific agriculture as it is now, after the education acts, to find an illiterate. Then he adds:

"Farmers all over Ireland, who used to talk of fertilizers as 'bag stuff' and judged their potency by smell, now talk of units of soluble phosphates and percentages of ammonia. Our typical Patrick Maloney, instead of digging up six tons of mediocre potatoes, is much more likely to dig up a dozen tons or more per acre. The queer picturesque Irish fowl, with a marked distinction to lay eggs to pay for its keep, is giving way to more aristocratic fowl with a sense of noblesse oblige in this matter. There were 6,000,000 more poultry in Ireland last year than there were in 1900 before. The long, narrow, back-sloping, which has been the glory of the Irish horse in leaping stone walls, is being replaced by a creature far less picturesque or paintable, more comfortably rounded, giving good feeling shows rapidly everywhere the quality of the dairy-land cattle improves, and there are signs of a revival of fairs."

In truth, the contrast dispels the illusion that the Irishman "is a political animal," which illusion anti-home rulers, both in and out of Ireland, have used with such telling effect to the end of denying Ireland political justice. The marvelous economic development the Irish have proved themselves capable of since opportunity to vindicate self-dependence was afforded them is the final and crowning answer to the claim that they are not fit for home rule. It completely dispels the illusion. It argues irrefutably that the law of self-interest would operate the case to induce self-government not only an additional potential force in expanding the agricultural and industrial life of the island, but a most powerful agency in suppressing dangerous political agitation and banishing political absenteeism.

THE "MONEY TRUST" INVESTIGATION.

Although the inquiries of the Pujol committee in New York did not bring to light the sinister "Money Trust," which it has been seeking, its investigations served to give prominence to some very significant features of our banking situation. The facts disclosed are well known to those who have occasion to study banking conditions. At the same time there is such an urgent need of legislation to remedy these obvious defects in our banking and currency laws that their importance cannot be overemphasized. As a result of an investigation of

bankers and officers of the New York Clearing House, it was found in the first place that the idle funds deposited by banks outside of New York are used as a basis for stock transactions in Wall Street. In other words, the New York banks lend the funds sent them by country banks in the shape of call loans with stocks and bonds as collateral. The surplus funds of the country are thus used to build up a huge structure of credit, which often is the basis of speculation.

The second important point developed was that when anything happens to impair confidence in New York or cause a financial panic, the New York bankers are not only unable to enforce the payment of their own loans, but the banks of other cities and towns find it impossible to withdraw their funds which are on deposit in New York. The result is that a financial breakdown of any importance in New York or in any other section of the country almost inevitably results in widespread disaster. The need is, therefore, apparent for creating some reserve agency, which will render unnecessary the present feudal dependency of interior banks upon New York and at the same time provide facilities which will enable the banks as a whole to cope with financial panics and crises.

Another exceedingly significant phase of the banking situation was also made evident when the testimony developed the fact that it was the money deposited by the government in New York banks which had checked the panic of 1907. The importance of this disclosure was not that it ran counter with the generally accepted notion that it had been the generous action of J. P. Morgan & Company, in freely making loans during the critical period, which had averted further disaster. The real importance of this testimony was that it showed the injurious effects of our present independent treasury system.

The United States government became the custodian of its own funds in 1846, after it had unsuccessfully attempted to use State or private banks for the receiving and disbursement of government revenues. For more than fifty years the practice of the government in safeguarding and disbursing its own funds has been a thorn in the side of the business and banking world. When trade and industry are active, funds accumulate in the national treasury and are unavailable for business undertakings. When a panic occurs, money is locked up, as in 1907, which should be available, as in 1907, which should be available. In other words, the independent treasury system has had the effect of segregating resources which should be used for business and banking purposes. That there is a serious need for legislation providing for a proper government fiscal agent is apparent.

The claim, which has been given such wide circulation, that the New York Clearing House by its fees for collections is unjustly receiving \$5,000,000 each year, was not borne out by the testimony. It was found that the clearing house banks in New York, just as is done in other banking centers, were merely charging fees to recoup themselves for the interest lost on money paid out for checks which must be sent to other localities for collection, and there is very little, if any, profit in this practice.

In general, the testimony before the Pujol Committee has so far served to emphasize some of the most important defects in our national banking laws. It is to be hoped that this additional evidence of the need of reform legislation will meet with prompt action from Congress.

In an article in Leslie's on the need of currency reform, Andrew Carnegie, having noted that our currency, like our banking system, is founded on a war debt of fifty years ago, says:

"We take pride in the fact that our per capita circulation of money is the largest in the world—twice as large as in Britain, three times as large as in Germany. Yet we cannot, in a crisis, finance ourselves. The reason is simply this: In Europe they base their bank notes upon business. As a result they have as much or as little as needed. Our bank notes are based upon government bonds, which have no relation to business whatever."

Then, in conclusion, Mr. Carnegie observes that "there again is a way tried and proven by practice," and asks: "Why can't we do it?" Either we can, but won't, Uncle Andy, or the money trust won't let us.

Some light has been thrown upon the woman delegate to the Republican convention from California. "The men insisted that I be a delegate. They remembered me for the task I had always taken upon myself to arrange the decorations and provide refreshments and entertainments generally during their campaign for our amendment." Which shows that the way for a suffragette to reach the heart of a convention is by the old, old route to a man's heart. Also, the lady's husband was a large contributor to the campaign fund. This is a new way for campaign managers to get the snouts of war.

Mrs. Roosevelt gave all the newspaper women a tea as soon as she reached Chicago. But, sad to relate, despite their wisdom, the special writers did not choose the candidate.

It all depends on what the Democrats do at Baltimore whether the birthday of the republic will be worth celebrating next week.

A bear tried to crew up the crowd at Coney Island Sunday. Perhaps it saw somebody doing the "Grizzly Bear" and couldn't stand the shame.

How long, oh, how long, before home-grown watermelon time?

On the Spur of the Moment

By Roy K. Moulton

The Progress of Jones.
 Age 1—Behunkus Jones.
 Age 10—Hunky Jones.
 Age 17—(High school graduate) B. Wellington Jones.
 Age 20—(Football star) Bo Jones.
 Age 25—(Calling cards bought by wife) Mr. Bohunkus Wellington Jones.
 Age 30—(Merchant) B. W. Jones.
 Age 40—(United States Senator) Hon. Bohunkus Jones.
 Age 60—(Retired statesman) Uncle Bo Jones.
 Age 70—Grandpa Jones.
 Age 80—Old Man Jones, the village patriarch.

Tips to House Renters.

"All modern conveniences" generally means that the home has a bathtub. "Warm and cold water" sometimes signifies that it is warm in the summer and cold in the winter. If you want to have anything done to the house have it done before you move in. "Running water in every room" may mean that the roof leaks. Don't expect to find a house that will suit you in every particular at a less rate than \$75 a month. Even the kitchen pump may suffer an occasional attack of influenza. When you want \$50 worth of repairs made ask for \$60 worth and then you will probably get just about what you want in the first place.

Caught on the Fly.

The Governor of Oregon is the youngest Governor in the country, a mere boy in fact, so he may in time live it down. There are to be two republics in China, which will keep the powers just twice as busy as they have been heretofore. It is now illegal to tip a waiter in Kentucky, but it is probably still legal to shoot them in that State. The Democratic national delegates should feel highly complimented. The Baltimore hotel keepers seem to be possessed of the idea that the delegates are all millionaires. A Harvard professor saw women lose their beauty by talking too much, that man is simply trying to scare his wife and pay her a compliment at the same time. In Japan they are teaching the children to write with both hands. It must be that they expect all of them to become presidential candidates.

Exercise and Work.

From a purely academic standpoint there is a vast distinction between exercise and work, and this is just the season of the year when it becomes important. It is in the spring that the friends of the tired business man who has the shattered nerves and unreliable digestion begin to tell him that he should get out and exercise, and get his blood in circulation. About this time his wife is cleaning house and there are plenty of eggs and carpets hanging around out on the line in the back yard just itching to be pounded. It doesn't occur to the tired business man that there is enough exercise in that back yard to last him for several days, and plenty more where that came from. No, indeed. He pays \$100 to join a golf club and invests in a bag of sticks and a cap and goes out to play golf. Pounding a golf ball all over the place is exercise, but it is not a pound a man to pound the carpet and will pay for the privilege of pounding the golf ball himself. Any man who does not think there is plenty of exercise lurking about the corners of his own home should investigate. There is no better exercise in the world than chasing a lawn mower up and down a corner lot through the virgin grass every day, but it isn't that the shattered business man because it does not cost anything to do it. If these business men had to pay for the privilege of pushing a lawn mower up and down a golf ground they would all be doing it. The difference between exercise and work is what makes a pleasure to swing Indian clubs in a gymnasium for two hours and an absolute hardship to be obliged to turn a grindstone. Engaging in a tug of war in an athletic club is fun and exercise, but tacking down a strip of carpet is a pleasure to a man who has no other work. Ordinary man values his blessings by what he has to pay for them.

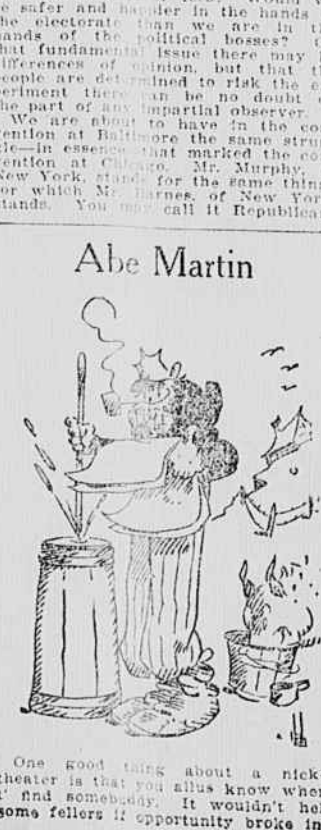
Voice of the People

Democracy Demands a Progressive.

To the Editor of The Times-Dispatch: Sir—Permit an appreciative reader to express his cordial approval of your editorial, "Forward," in your issue of June 22. It is high time that the real significance of the political struggle now proceeding within the two great parties was recognized. It is a struggle between two distinct and opposing forces, a "personal" conflict between Roosevelt and Taft, or between Harmon and Wilson. These personalities may be more or less impressive and spectacular, but in their respective camps and in the general political picture they are unimportant factors for the poignant interest of the people at large.

In the cure for the evils of democracy, as we have it, to be found in more democracy or less? Would we be safer and happier in the hands of the electorate, or in the hands of the political bosses? On that fundamental issue there may be differences of opinion, but it is the people who are determined to risk the experiment. There can be no doubt on the part of an impartial observer. We are about to have in the convention at Baltimore the same struggle, in essence, that marked the convention at St. Louis. Mr. Murphy, of New York, stands for the same thing for which Mr. Barnes, of New York, stands. You may call it Republicanism.

Abe Martin



HE (TRYING TO CHEER HER UP) 'THIS RAIN WILL BE FINE FOR THE CROPS.'

By John T. McCutcheon.



News of South Richmond

South Richmond Bureau.
 The Times-Dispatch.
 1020 Hull Street.
 Phone Madison 175.

Trouble may begin after marriage, but the trouble that has beset young Ira Davis in his efforts to become a Benedict would all a chapter. He has been charged with assaulting his intended father-in-law, his goods and chattels have been subjected to a thorough examination by the police, acting on the authority of a search warrant, and lastly, but not least, he has been arrested on a warrant in which he is charged with kidnapping. Davis' trouble started when he tried to marry Miss Mary Talley against the wishes of her father, Gatewood Talley. A wrangle resulted in which Davis is alleged to have struck Talley. He was arrested and bailed. Being a determined chap, he made another effort to get Miss Mary, and nearly succeeded. When he appeared in the Police Court, Part 2, yesterday morning to answer to the first charge, he was served with a warrant in which it is charged that he "did unlawfully and feloniously take away one Mary Talley, a female infant under sixteen years of age from the said complainant having lawful charge of the person of the said Mary for the purpose of marrying her."

The tangle will be straightened out by Justice Maurice on June 27. With the Police. John Underbridge was yesterday placed under arrest on a warrant in which he was charged with cursing and abusing his wife and with failing to support her. He was bailed for appearance in the Police Court, Part 2, this morning. Willie Sheppherdson was arrested yesterday charged with being drunk and unable to care for himself. He was given lodging in the Third Station, pending a hearing this morning.

W. A. Anderson was yesterday in the Police Court, Part 2, fined \$10 and costs for disorderly conduct in the Third Station, while being placed in a cell. On a charge of fighting on the street he paid \$25 and costs, as did George Hayner and James Summerville, charged with the same offense.

W. T. Bain, charged with a serious offense against a young white woman, was sent to the Police Court, Part 1, for trial.

Snake Pasture Treatment. Merryweather Brodnax, who was bitten last week by a dog belonging to his brother, Dr. John W. Brodnax, yesterday underwent treatment at the Pasteur Institute. Mr. Brodnax was attacked by the dog last Friday. The dog was immediately caught and examined. Thinking that it was only suffering with a distemper Dr. Brodnax locked it up securely in a cage. The dog developed symptoms of hydrophobia and died in four days' time.

Supervisors Meet. The Chesterfield Board of Supervisors met yesterday at Chesterfield Courthouse and decided upon the location of the two remaining crossings over the new belt line tracks of the Atlantic Coast Line.

A committee of citizens of the Manchester School District waited on the board. They are seeking to find what they can expect in the way of new buildings in the district before the opening of the next school year. Nothing definite was done.

Falls From Tree. John, Jr., the youngest son of John Jenkins, of Chesterfield, farmer living on the Nine-Mile Road, yesterday fell from a cherry tree and suffered a fracture of the arm. He was brought to the city in a wagon and given medical attention.

Money Borrowed Property. D. L. Toney yesterday by virtue of a deed of bargain and sale recorded in the Hustings Court, Part 2, became the owner of a piece of property fronting thirty-three feet on Hull Street between Fourteenth and Fifteenth, which he acquired from Frank E. Henson for \$10 and other valuable considerations.

Mr. Toney's purchase has lent color to the rumor that he will erect a vaudeville theatre on the Southside. The property is well suited for the purpose and is centrally located.

Laborer Mangled Hand. John A. Fox, a laborer employed in putting in the gas mains on Hull Street, had his hand badly mangled yesterday morning when a large sec-

tion of the pipe fell. He was treated by Dr. Taylor Hawkins, of the City Ambulance, and taken to his home, 2 Maiden Lane, Richmond.

Celebrates St. John's Night. St. John's night was celebrated last night by Manchester Lodge, No. 14, A. F. and A. M., with prescribed exercises. Following the secret work an enjoyable supper was served to the members and their guests.

Personal Mention. Mrs. W. A. Gibbs and children are spending a week at Chase City as the guest of relatives. Miss R. Janie Walker left last week for Harrisonburg, where she will attend summer school. Mrs. Rosa Tally, of Stockton Street left yesterday for Ocean View. She will be gone about ten days.

BISHOP IN FREDERICKSBURG. Confirms Class of Thirty at St. Mary's Catholic Church. (Special to The Times-Dispatch.) Frederickburg, Va., June 24.—Rev. D. J. O'Connell, bishop of Richmond, preached and confirmed thirty candidates at St. Mary's Catholic Church here yesterday. After the service an informal reception was held in the rectory of the church where many prominent citizens called on the bishop.

John W. Smith, of Summit, Spotsylvania county, has accepted a government position in Porto Rico, and will sail this week from New York. The ordination of deacons of Falmouth Baptist Church took place last night. Rev. C. R. Cruikshank, of Bowling Green, preaching the ordination sermon. Rev. Ferrell, of Richmond, also took part in the services. The new deacons are N. N. Berry, Duff Boutchard, Wm. Snellings, Eulia Ellis.

NATIONAL STATE AND CITY BANK
 RICHMOND, VA.
3% ON SAVINGS 3%

Saving Money
 For the purpose of providing complete safety for the funds of the people of Richmond this bank conducts a Savings Department, paying 3 per cent. interest on accounts from \$1.00 upwards. The supervision of both the State and Federal Governments, as well as the bank's conservative management and its large Capital and Surplus, afford depositors the highest form of protection.

UNDER BOTH U. S. GOV'T & STATE SUPERVISION